



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Report of the Survey Secretary

B. WARREN BROWN.

In accordance with the understanding arrived at in previous Annual Meetings, the Survey Department has undertaken the following types of work:

1. Building up a body of accurate knowledge available for our purposes as a clearing house of information.
2. Pursuing investigations on subjects of vital interest to the constituent boards and the cause of Christian education.
3. Through the American College Bulletin (now "CHRISTIAN EDUCATION") giving publicity among the leaders of religious education to the results of these investigations.
4. Developing on the basis of this work general publicity through leaflets, bulletins, charts, posters, the church press, etc.

In rendering the first type of service, a considerable mass of material has been collected, organized, and made available for ready reference. This is constantly being increased and kept up-to-date by new investigations and correspondence. In view of this fact we should note first, that it is a waste of time and money for individual boards to conduct elaborate correspondence and inquiry independently when information or facilities for securing it are available here; second, that the educational boards make less use of this office as a clearing house of information than do the colleges (two discussions at this annual meeting covered ground which had already been presented in detail in bulletins giving all the information desired); third, boards have been dilatory in sending in copies of reports, pamphlets, etc., which they issue in quantities sufficient for distribution to other boards. A real clearing house will require more systematic interchange than has been possible this year.

The main energies of the survey department have been directed toward close investigation. In this work three goals have been kept in mind:—to press a few vital inquiries further than they have ever been pressed before; to secure and condense all available information on a larger number of vital subjects (without going into original research); and to make

rapid surveys of current problems which are important for the time being but of no great permanent value.

During the year 1918 four rather elaborate studies of the first type noted above were presented in the form of pamphlets or bulletins:

MINISTERIAL SUPPLY,
RELIGIOUS WORK AT STATE INSTITUTIONS,
EDUCATION UNDER CHURCH AUSPICES,
EDUCATIONAL FORCES IN THE SOUTH.

The second group of studies of relatively permanent value includes the following, of which several are in the form of bulletins:

USEFUL QUOTATIONS FOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION,
A BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE AMERICAN COLLEGE,
AN ANALYSIS OF THE "FINANCIALLY EFFICIENT COLLEGE,"
THE RELIGIOUS IMPULSE IN HIGHER EDUCATION,
HISTORICAL STUDY OF THE DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES,
BIBLICAL INSTRUCTION IN COLLEGE,
A STATEMENT ON HIGHER EDUCATION (for the British Education Commission).

The third group consisting of minor studies of current value, most of which have been published, includes:

Administrative changes in colleges,
Distribution of students by denominations in state institutions,
Attendance at theological schools,
Financial condition of the colleges in 1918,
Survey of an academy and college situation in Michigan,
The acceptance of credits from Junior colleges,
Suggestions on self-surveys for religious workers in universities,
Collection of studies on vocational guidance,
Reports of annual board meetings and religious conferences during the year,
Effect of the Students' Army Training Corps on the colleges,
Cost of going to college,
Selected bibliography on church education for Y. M. C. A. libraries,
Rights of donors in controlling instruction.

Most of these studies have been made available for general reference through the American College Bulletin (now CHRISTIAN EDUCATION). This publication was issued twenty times during the year and the total number of copies in circulation was about ten thousand to which should be added another thousand sold in pamphlet form.

On the basis of the material collected and organized, the survey department has prepared and made available to boards and colleges, a considerable mass of publicity. This has taken the following form:

Articles prepared for publication:

Statement to church papers on financial condition of the colleges.

Statement to church papers on college attendance.

Educational statistics for Federal Council year book.

Chapter on religious education for biennial report of U. S. Bureau of Education.

Leaflets for co-operative publicity:

(See report of Executive Secretary on Co-operative Publicity.)

Posters for co-operative publicity:

Our Service Stars (prepared jointly with Secretary Sweets).

Day of Prayer for Colleges (8,650 copies).

The chief contribution of the survey department to the Council, however, has been the careful analysis and measurement of the field of religious education, rather than the operation of a clearing house or publicity bureau.

The need for this service has been very great. Until recently our educational thinking and planning have been essentially provincial. There was much copying and re-copying of trite publicity matter among the Boards, but with the exception of a few committee reports, no organized effort was made to approach the problem of Christian education in the large or to work out any general policies based on all the facts in the case.

Indeed, the closest examination has failed to disclose anything resembling a *system* of religious education. Protestant colleges include one-half the field of higher education; Protestant academies represent less than one-twentieth of secondary education; and in the grades the Protestant interests reach the vanishing point. Surely this is a rather top-heavy pyramid. The

Catholic system, on the other hand, includes approximately 7% of the grade pupils and 5% of the secondary pupils in the country, but has a relatively small place in higher education. The Protestant and Catholic schools combined do not reach more than one-tenth of the pupils of school age. In other words, we are compelled to fall back on the public schools for any system in education. One might look to the Sunday School for this service, but it is not articulated either with the college or the church academy and lacks fundamental educational standards. As a result, we have merely intermittent religious treatment administered by a miscellaneous assortment of institutions under a score of independent denominations. There is provincialism and competition and neglect of important fields in the face of a task so great that it challenges the combined efforts of all the forces of Christian education.

This situation undoubtedly demands first of all a careful analysis of the field as a guide to intelligent action. In seeking to meet this need, the survey department has observed a proper regard for the immediate interests and requests of the constituent Boards in the selection of subjects for investigation. At the same time it has pursued a systematic examination of the institutions and forces of religious education and the scope of the task which they faced. The studies made this year (as indicated by their titles) were necessarily quantitative and objective. It was important to determine at once numbers, forces, the extent of the field in its various sectors: We needed to know, for example, how many students there were of varying grades and religious affiliations, how large were our resources in institutions and endowments, how extensive the field in universities and public schools, how great the demand and supply of ministers.

We are now ready to place the emphasis for the coming year on the organization and relationships of our forces. Are they so disposed as to secure the largest efficiency and results? Where a necessary relationship is entirely lacking, as between the Sunday School and the college, what steps are being taken to bridge that gap? How are the various boards of education related to boards of missions and other interests within their own denominations? How are they related to their colleges? What steps have been taken to correlate religious education with the public school system? These are types of the questions

which have never been examined systematically in this field. Yet the harmony and progress of our work will depend largely upon the clear definition of these relationships. In dealing with these problems, the survey department hopes to contribute this year such data as will make the next step in our co-operative movement more intelligent and effective.

The Baptist Board of Education

FRANK W. PADEFORD, *Secretary*

Like all other organizations, the work of the Baptist Board of Education has been seriously affected by the war. We have not abandoned any of our work, but have had to place the emphasis at new points.

The Board closed the best year financially in its history. The Board is dependent upon the regular contributions of the churches for its income, but the gifts were so much larger last year that we carried over a balance sufficiently large to enable us to meet our current accounts without borrowing, an experience unknown in any of our national boards before. The Board expects now to be able to finance its work in the future without the additional expense of bank interest.

The Board has been financially interested in four campaigns for funds during the past year: At Peddie Institute in New Jersey, Sioux Falls College in South Dakota, Colorado Woman's College in Denver, Broadus Junior College in West Virginia.

Two of these campaigns have been brought to successful completion. The prospect for success in the others is good.

The Baptists of the North are now working out plans for an entire reorganization of all their solicitation for funds. Heretofore each Board has made its own appeal for funds, having its own organization and its own agents in the field. We have now put all the appeals into one, combined our forces and are making one solicitation for the funds needed by all our national boards. The experiment is proving a success. It will ultimately be to the great advantage to the Board of Education.

Realizing that our smaller colleges in the west are facing deficits as a result of war conditions the Board is now raising a fund through the unified campaign, to assist these colleges in their current expenses. This is done as a war measure. The